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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	DEC 23	New IPC8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT fields in USPATFULL/ USPAT2
NEWS	4	JAN 13	IPC 8 searching in IFIPAT, IFIUDB, and IFICDB
NEWS	5	JAN 13	New IPC 8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT enhancements added to INPADOC
NEWS	6	JAN 17	Pre-1988 INPI data added to MARPAT
NEWS	7	JAN 17	IPC 8 in the WPI family of databases including WPIFV
NEWS	8	JAN 30	Saved answer limit increased
NEWS	9	FEB 21	STN AnaVist, Version 1.1, lets you share your STN AnaVist visualization results
NEWS	10	FEB 22	The IPC thesaurus added to additional patent databases on STN
NEWS	11	FEB 22	Updates in EPFULL; IPC 8 enhancements added
NEWS	12	FEB 27	New STN AnaVist pricing effective March 1, 2006
NEWS	13	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reload improves functionality
NEWS	14	FEB 28	TOXCENTER reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	15	FEB 28	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with more experimental spectral property data
NEWS	16	MAR 01	INSPEC reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	17	MAR 03	Updates in PATDPA; addition of IPC 8 data without attributes
NEWS	18	MAR 08	X.25 communication option no longer available after June 2006
NEWS	19	MAR 22	EMBASE is now updated on a daily basis
NEWS	20	APR 03	New IPC 8 fields and IPC thesaurus added to PATDPAFULL
NEWS	21	APR 03	Bibliographic data updates resume; new IPC 8 fields and IPC thesaurus added in PCTFULL
NEWS	22	APR 04	STN AnaVist $500 visualization usage credit offered
NEWS	23	APR 12	LINSPEC, learning database for INSPEC, reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	24	APR 12	Improved structure highlighting in FQHIT and QHIT display in MARPAT
NEWS	25	APR 12	Derwent World Patents Index to be reloaded and enhanced during second quarter; strategies may be affected

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01a,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 DECEMBER 2005.
V8.0 AND V8.01 USERS CAN OBTAIN THE UPGRADE TO V8.01a AT
http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:23:48 ON 13 APR 2006

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:23:59 ON 13 APR 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 11 APR 2006 HIGHEST RN 880129-32-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 11 APR 2006 HIGHEST RN 880129-32-8

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

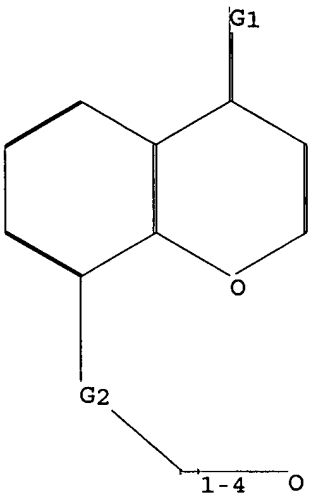
****
* *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
* *
****

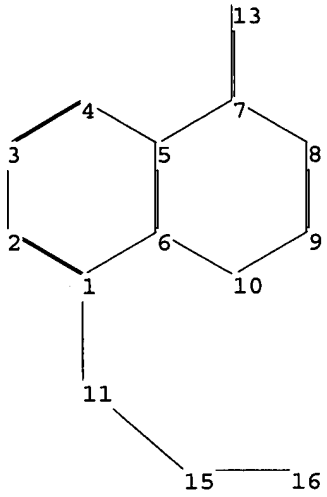
Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10611539\Struc 1.str





chain nodes :
11 13 15 16
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
chain bonds :
1-11 7-13 11-15 15-16
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 5-7 6-10 7-8 8-9 9-10
exact/norm bonds :
1-11 5-7 6-10 7-8 7-13 8-9 9-10 11-15 15-16
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6

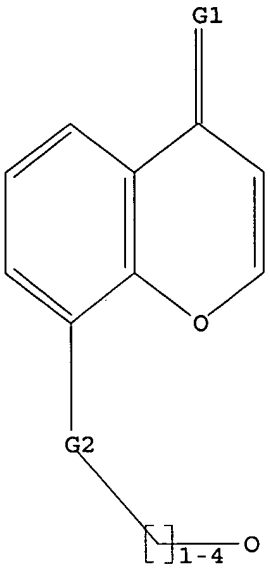
G1:O,S

G2:Cb,Cy,Hy

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:CLASS 13:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1 STR



G1 O,S

G2 Cb,Cy,Hy

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

```
=> l1
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 15:24:13 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -    24238 TO ITERATE

  8.3% PROCESSED     2000 ITERATIONS                                  2 ANSWERS
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:       475446 TO   494074
PROJECTED ANSWERS:             189 TO      779

L2             2 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> l1 full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 15:24:16 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -   486164 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED   486164 ITERATIONS                              933 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.05

L3           933 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file medline caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                              166.94     167.15

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:24:26 ON 13 APR 2006
```

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:24:26 ON 13 APR 2006

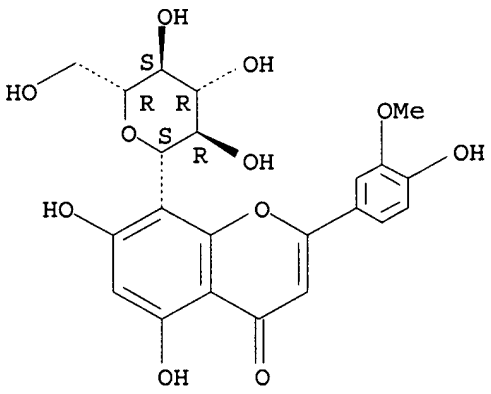
=> l3
L4 2661 L3

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING IS APPROXIMATELY 74% COMPLETE FOR L4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5 2494 DUP REM L4 (167 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs hitstr 2480-2494

L5 ANSWER 2480 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1940:24706 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 34:24706
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 34:3816a-b
TITLE: Diuretic action of various flavone compounds, especially scoparin
AUTHOR(S): Clerc, A.; Paris, R.
SOURCE: Comptes Rendus des Seances de la Societe de Biologie et de Ses Filiales (1940), 133, 49-50
CODEN: CRSBAW; ISSN: 0037-9026
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Scoparin (scoparoside), m. 228°, the yellow pigment of broom flowers (Sarothamnus scoparius Koch) produces marked diuresis when 1 mg./kg. is injected into dogs. It has no significant action on the heart. The flavone heterosides, rutin, quercitrin, hesperidin and naringin, and the flavonols, scoparol and quercitol, also have a diuretic action when injected intravenously.
IT **301-16-6**, Scoparin
(diuretic action of)
RN 301-16-6 CAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 8-β-D-glucopyranosyl-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L5 ANSWER 2481 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

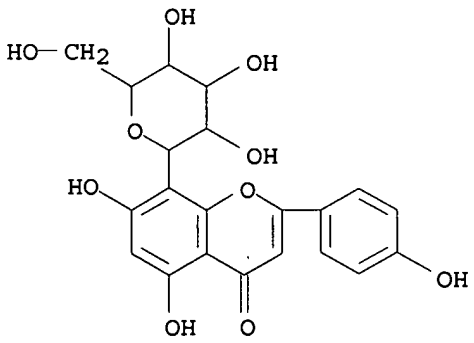
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1940:4709 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 34:4709
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 34:764g-i
TITLE: Vitexin
AUTHOR(S): Peteri, Ervin
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society (1939) 1635-7
CODEN: JCSOA9; ISSN: 0368-1769
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Vitexin (I) was isolated by Perkin (J. Chemical Society 73, 1019 (1898); 77, 416(1900)) from New Zealand dyewood (Vitex littoralis) and by Barger (J. Chemical Society 89, 1210 (1906)) from Saponaria officinalis. P. assigned the formula C15H14O7 or C17H16O8 to I. I isolated by P.'s method has the formula C15H14O7 and m. 263°; it yields a penta-Ac derivative, m. 251-6°. Attempts to convert I to apigenin (C15H10O5) by dehydrating agents failed. Oxidation with H2O2 gives p-HOC6H4CO2H (II) and a minute quantity of quinol; Fehling solution gives 1,3,5-C6H3(OH)3, p-HOC6H4Ac and an amorphous acid; K3Fe(CN)6 gives II. I reduces a large amount of AgNO3-NH4OH but the oxidation product could not be isolated; it does not react with Pb(OAc)4 in AcOH, possibly owing to its insoly. I does not yield crystalline compds. with the usual methylating agents. Nitration of I and crystallization from dioxane gives the tetra-NO2 derivative, yellow, m. 257°, which does not depress the m. p. of tetranitroapigenin. Sublimation of I with Zn dust at 350-60° gives a compound C15H12O6, the Ac derivative of which does not depress that of triacetylapigenin (m. 181-2°).

IT **3681-93-4**, Vitexin
(and derivs.)

RN 3681-93-4 CAPLUS

CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 8-β-D-glucopyranosyl-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L5 ANSWER 2482 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1937:44787 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 31:44787
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 31:6245h-i
TITLE: The constitution of the scoparoside (scoparin) of Sarothamnus scoparius Koch
AUTHOR(S): Mascre, Marcel; Paris, Rene
SOURCE: Compt. rend. (1937), 204, 1581-3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C. A. 31, 4983.8. Scoparoside is a heteroside, C22H22O11.H2O, difficultly hydrolyzed, but can be hydrolyzed by the enzyme

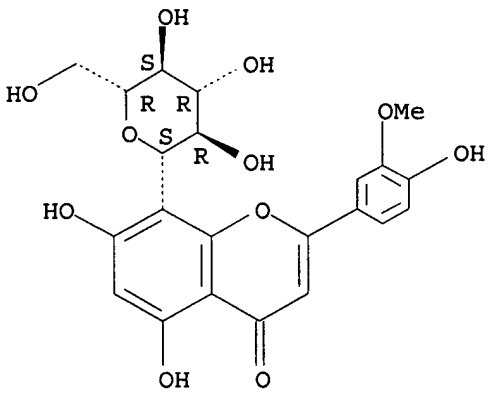
rhamnodiastase, giving 1 mol. of rhamnose, C6H12O5; and 1 mol. of scoparol, C16H12O7, the latter being flavone derivative, probably a Me ether of quercitol.

IT **301-16-6**, Scoparin
(preparation of)

RN 301-16-6 CAPLUS

CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 8-β-D-glucopyranosyl-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L5 ANSWER 2483 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1937:35350 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 31:35350

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 31:4983h-i,4984a

TITLE: Scoparin (scoparoside) of Sarothamnus scoparius Koch

AUTHOR(S): Mascre, Marcel; Paris, Rene

SOURCE: Compt. rend. (1937), 204, 1270-1

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

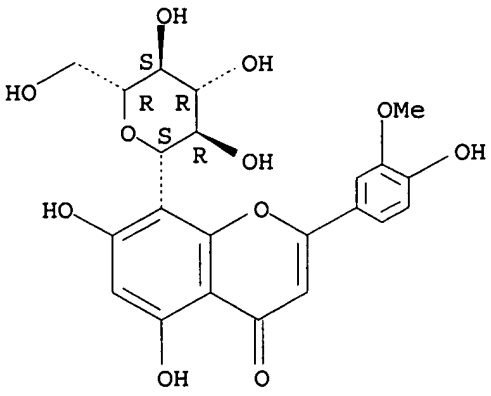
AB The following method was used for the preparation of pure scoparin (I) in 1-1.2% yield. The flowers of Sarothamnus scoparius were extracted with boiling 90% alc. and the concentrated extract was taken up in boiling H2O and filtered. When the filtrate was washed with Et2O and chilled, a clear brown gelatinous mass separated This was dissolved in boiling anhydrous EtOAc. On cooling crystals of I separated which were washed with Et2O, dried over H2SO4, and recrystd. from EtOAc or 80% EtOH. I is little soluble in cold and somewhat more soluble in hot H2O, EtOH, AmOH, HOAc, EtOAc, AcH and C5H5N, insol. in Et2O, CHCl3 and C6H6. It dissolves in the presence of alkalies, giving deep yellow solns., and is repptd. on acidification with partial decolorization. From aqueous solution I is precipitated with Pb(OH)OAc. It reduces Fehling solution slightly. I contains no ash or N. At 100° it loses 7% of its weight and in vacuo at 60° 7.22%. The composition is represented by the formula C22H22O11.2H2O. I m. 230°. M. and P. consider I to be a heteroside composed of 1 methylpentose and 1 flavone residue which is difficult to hydrolyze. The pure product does not possess the diuretic properties usually attributed to scoparin.

IT **301-16-6**, Scoparin
(preparation of)

RN 301-16-6 CAPLUS

CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 8-β-D-glucopyranosyl-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

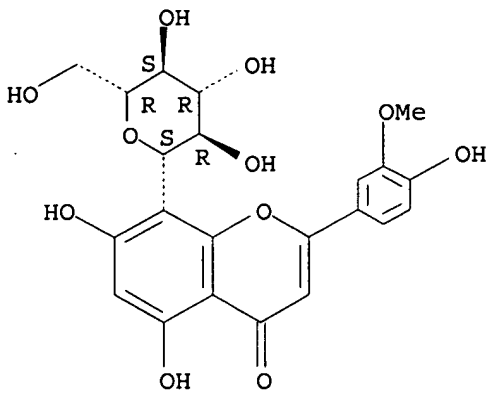
Absolute stereochemistry.



L5 ANSWER 2484 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1938:4681 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 32:4681
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 32:726a-d
TITLE: Scoparoside (scoparine) from Sarothamnus scoparius Koch
AUTHOR(S): Mascre, M.; Paris, R.
SOURCE: Bulletin des Sciences Pharmacologiques (1937), 44, 401-15
CODEN: BSPHAV; ISSN: 0366-3493
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. C. A. 31, 6245.9. Scoparine was prepared either by the method of Stenhouse, or by extraction with AcOH and precipitation with Et2O. Fresh flowers give a better yield than the dry drug. Scoparine m. at 228-230° decomposition It is of very low solubility in cold H2O, insol. in Et2O, CHCl3 and PhH, easily soluble in alcs. and Me2CO. It reduces Fehling solution at 100°. When dried at 100° or at 60° in vacuo, it loses 7.22% equivalent to 2H2O. The formula C22H22O11.2H2O was confirmed. Hydrolysis with 10% KOH forms the following cleavage products: acetovanillone, 4-Ac-C6H3OH-2-MeO, vanillinic acid and protocatechuic acid. Acid hydrolysis does not attack the mol. sufficiently to produce identifiable split products. Methylfurfurole was formed in small quantities. The action of rhamnodiastase from the seeds of Rhamnus utilis splits off a sugar, supposed to be rhamnose. Scoparine is considered to be a heteroside and a change of the name to scoparoside is suggested. After the separation of rhamnose, scoparol, C16H12O7, the Me ether of quercetol would be formed. The substance is of very low toxicity; exact determination is impossible because of insufficient solubility The pure substance produces in the anesthetized dog a temporary drop in blood pressure, a slight decrease in size of the kidney and a passing decrease of diuresis. The crude drug, which is far more soluble, produces secondarily an increase in kidney size and increased diuresis. The difference in action can be due either to the higher solubility or to impurities.
IT **301-16-6**, Scoparin
(from Sarothamnus scoparius)
RN 301-16-6 CAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 8-β-D-glucopyranosyl-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-

hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L5 ANSWER 2485 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1934:1123 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 28:1123
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 28:175c-d
TITLE: Compounds of the "abietene family"
INVENTOR(S): Henke, Clyde O.; Charlton, Malcolm
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 1931257		19331017	US 1931-540010	19310525

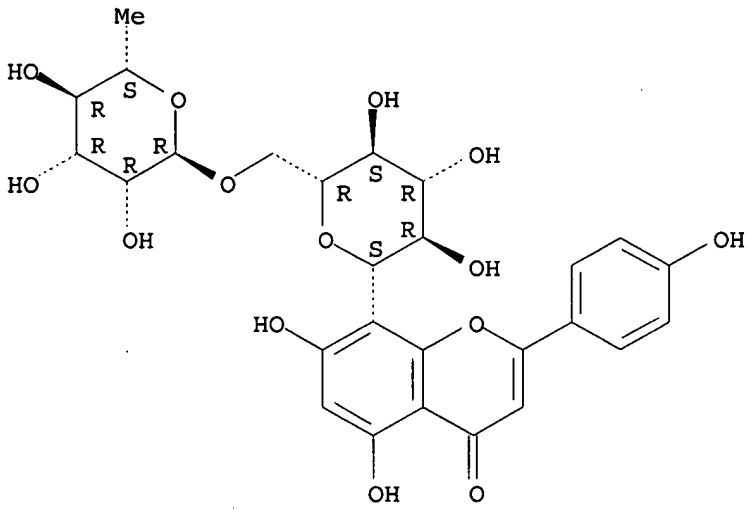
AB A sulfonic derivative of abietene, abietine or abietane is condensed with an aldehyde such as formaldehyde or benzaldehyde or a compound of like reactivity such as paraformaldehyde or benzal chloride to form a product which may be used as a wetting, dispersing or tanning agent.

IT **54302-43-1**, Abietin
(derivs.)

RN 54302-43-1 CAPLUS

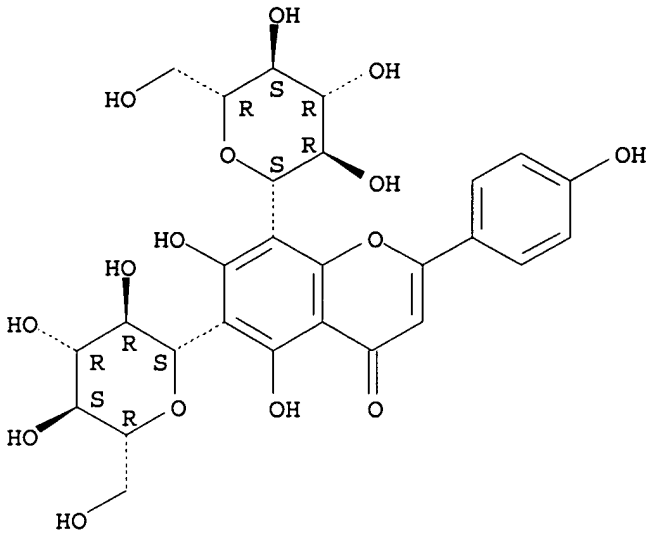
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 8-[6-O-(6-deoxy-α-L-mannopyranosyl)-β-D-glucopyranosyl]-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L5 ANSWER 2486 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1935:19193 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 29:19193
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 29:2448i,2449a
TITLE: Absorption spectra of colored organic salts of violantin and alloxantin
AUTHOR(S): Gaind, K. N.; Dutt, S.
SOURCE: Bull. Acad. Sci. United Provinces Agra Oudh, Allahabad (1933), 3, 79-82
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The positions of the absorption maxima for a number of salts of these compds. are tabulated.
IT **23666-13-9**, Violantin
(spectra of colored organic salts of)
RN 23666-13-9 CAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 6,8-di-β-D-glucopyranosyl-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L5 ANSWER 2487 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1927:4596 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21:4596
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 21:575c-d
TITLE: Scoparin
AUTHOR(S): Hemmelmayr, Franz; Strehly, Josefine
SOURCE: Monatshefte fuer Chemie (1926), 47, 379-92
CODEN: MOCMB7; ISSN: 0026-9247
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

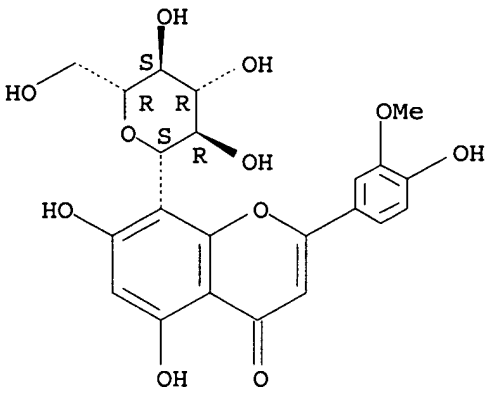
AB Scoparin is assigned the formula C22H23O11 (cf. Herzig and Tiring, C. A. 13, 421). The difficultly soluble modification, first observed by Stenhouse (Ann. 78, 15) by the action of EtOH, also results with MeOH. K compound, C22H15O11K7, ppts. on addition of EtOH to a solution in 40% KOH. The Na compound appears to contain only 6 Na, while the Ba compound analyzes for C44H36O22Ba4. It is not possible completely to methylate or ethylate scoparin. It appears to yield a pentachloroacetyl derivative, yellow; this is soluble in KOH with a yellow color, indicating at least 1 free HO group. Heptaanisoyl derivative(?), m. 135°. Boiling dilute H2SO4 appears to form at first an isomeric scoparin and then gradually splits off H2O. Boiling dilute HCl gives a compound containing 2 mols. H2O less than scoparin.

IT **301-16-6**, Scoparin
(and derivs.)

RN 301-16-6 CAPLUS

CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 8-β-D-glucopyranosyl-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L5 ANSWER 2488 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1924:16033 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 18:16033
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 18:2131c-f
TITLE: 5-Nitrobarbituric acids
AUTHOR(S): Biltz, Heinrich; Sedlatscheck, Kurt
SOURCE: Ber. (1924), 57B, 339-49
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

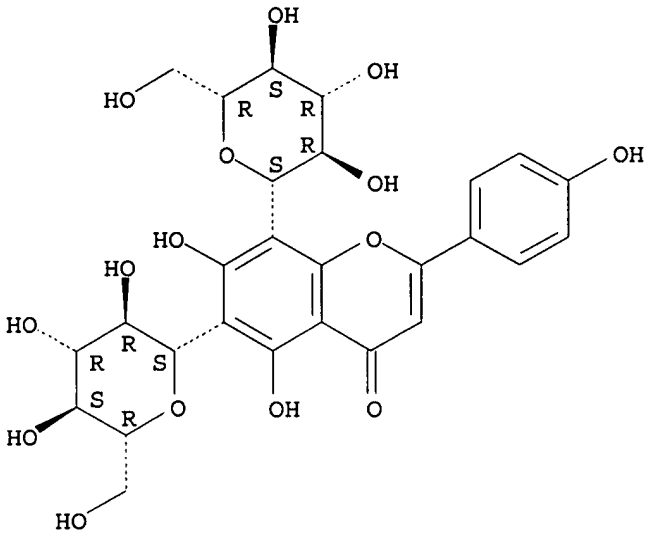
AB 5-Nitrobarbituric acid (I), decomps. 180-1°, is obtained in 95% yield by nitrating violuric acid, decomps. 240-1°. Treated with Cl in aqueous suspension until solution results, there is formed the 5-Cl derivative, decomps. 86-7°, which is decomposed by warm H2O into I, CCl3NO2 and CO(NH2)2 and by bleaching powder into CO(NH2)2 and CCl3NO2. 5-Br derivative, decomps. 108°, and behaves towards H2O as the Cl derivative Methylvioluric acid gives 92° of 1-methyl-5-nitrobarbituric acid (II), crystallizing with 2H2O, decomposing 142-3°. NH4 salt, fine needles, stable at 120°; K salt, fine needles; Na salt, needles with 1 H2O; Ba salt, needles with 1 H2O; the acid is stable towards alkalies. 5-Cl derivative, decomps. 122-3°; it is decomposed by H2O into II, MeNHCONH2, CCl3NO2 and CO2. 5-Br derivative, decomps. 137-8°. 1,3-Dimethyl-5 -nitrobarbituric acid, decomps. 148-9° (95% yield); Na salt, yellow needles with 4H2O. The 5-Cl derivative, decomps. 150° (Andreasch, Monatsh. 16, 786, observed no decomposition at 250°). The 5-Br derivative decomps. 152° (A. gives m. partially 152°). These same derivs. are obtained by the action of CH2N2 upon the corresponding derivs. of I, thus establishing the position of the halogen. 1-Ethyl-5-nitrobarbituric acid, needles with 1 H2O, decomps. 132-3°; NH4 salt, needles, stable at 120°; K salt, yellow needles; Na salt, yellow needles with 1 H2O; Ca salt, needles; Sr salt, prisms with 1 H2O. The 5-Cl derivative decomps. 127-8°, the 5-Br derivative at 138-9°. 1,3-Diethyl-5-nitrobarbituric acid decomps. 116-7°; this is also obtained in 32° yield by the direct nitration of 1,3-diethylbarbituric acid. NH4 salt, long needles, stable at 120°. 5-Cl derivative, decomps. 53°. 5-Br derivative decomps. 63-4°. Violantin and its alkyl derivs. (Baeyer, Ann. 127, 223) do not exist.

IT **23666-13-9**, Violantin
(and alkyl derivs., nonexistence of)

RN 23666-13-9 CAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 6,8-di-β-D-glucopyranosyl-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-

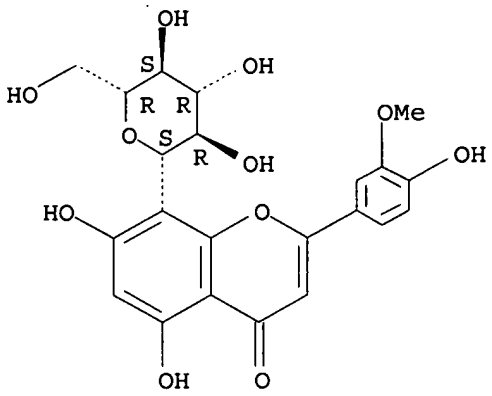
hydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L5 ANSWER 2489 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1919:2492 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 13:2492
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 13:421c-e
TITLE: Scoparin
AUTHOR(S): Herzig, J.; Tieing, Gertrud
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society, Abstracts (1918), 114(I), 503
CODEN: JCSAAZ; ISSN: 0590-9791
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Goldschmiedt and von Hemmelmayr have shown that scoparin obtained from Spartium scoparium contains a MeO group and 6 HO radicals and attributed to the substance the formula C20H20O10; it was found possible to alkylate only 1 HO radical. By using CH2N2, however, it is possible to obtain a dimethyl derivative (trimethylnorscoparin), C24H28O12, yellow crystals, m. 260-5° (decomposition), and a trimethyl derivative (tetramethylnorscoparin), C25H30O12, yellow crystals, m. 220-38°, together with an amorphous substance. With MeI and Ag2O, it is possible to convert scoparin into a crystalline octamethylnorscoparin, C21H12O3(OMe)8, m. 120-30°, with subsequent resolidification and m. 229-33°. The composition of these substances, as also that of acetylseoparin, renders it probable that the mol. formula of scoparin is not C20H20O10, but C22H22O11.
IT **301-16-6**, Scoparin
(and derivs.)
RN 301-16-6 CAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 8-β-D-glucopyranosyl-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L5 ANSWER 2490 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1919:2490 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 13:2490
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 13:420f-i,421a-c
TITLE: Binuclear quinones. Chemical action of light
AUTHOR(S): Meyer, Hans; Eckert, Alfred
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society, Abstracts (1918), 114(II), 385-6
CODEN: JCSAAZ; ISSN: 0590-9791
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Meyer and Hofmann have shown that dihydroanthracene, when heated, readily decomps. into anthracene and H, and it is therefore to be expected that the same dissociation should occur under the influence of light. Contrary to the statement of Orndorff and Cameron, this substance does undergo chemical alteration when exposed to light from the sun or elec. are, the products being H and para-anthracene, the latter being formed by the immediate polymerization of the "nascent" anthracene, which is the primary product. In the presence of substances capable of reacting with this "nascent" anthracene, other products may be obtained. The action of light on anthracene probably also gives rise to "nascent" anthracene in which the diagonal valency becomes resolved into 2 free valencies. By these the formation of para-anthracene becomes possible. If O is present, the products are anthraquinone and dihydrodianthrone, the latter being formed by the further action of light on anthranol, which represents an intermediate stage of the change. It is already known that solns. of benzoquinone and thymoquinone in EtOH when subjected to light give rise to AcH and the corresponding quinol. With anthraquinone, however, the quinol derivative is unstable, and in contact with air regenerates anthraquinone; it is therefore possible to use anthraquinone as a catalyst for the oxidation of EtOH to AcH in light, the only other product being a small quantity of an unidentified substance which gives a brown solution in aqueous KOH. In a similar manner iso-PrOH can be oxidized to acetone, but MeOH is very stable and is recovered completely unchanged, together with the anthraquinone. This relative stability of MeOH accords well with the earlier results of Meyer and Hofmann and may account for the preponderance of Me derivs. among the naturally occurring alkyl compds. 9,10-Dichloro-and 9,10-dibromoanthracene are unaffected by light but 10-bromoanthracene in alc. gradually gives rise to anthraquinone and Br ions, together with a temporary small deposit of para-anthracene. If dihydroanthracene in Ac2O is submitted to the action of light, the 1st deposit of para-anthracene may disappear on prolonged treatment, probably

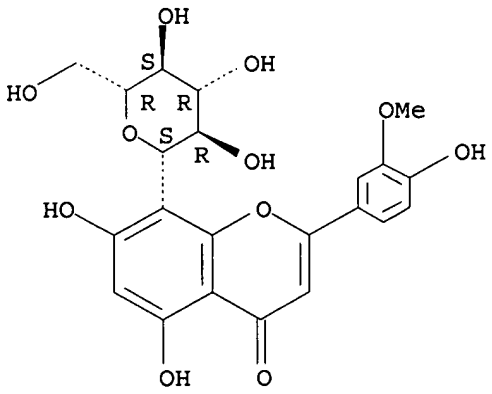
by further oxidation to anthraquinone. Anthranyl acetate is obtained as a by-product, its formation supplying an explanation of the origin of dihydroanthracene in the action of light and air on anthracene in alc. solution Solns. of anthracene in AcOH, CHCl2 and Me2SO4, when illuminated, give the same products; it was hoped with the aid of Me2SO4 to isolate anthraquinol in the form of the di-Me ether, but unfortunately this compound is sensitive to light and in AcOH is rapidly converted into anthraquinone.

IT **301-16-6**, Scoparin
(and derivs.)

RN 301-16-6 CAPLUS

CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 8-β-D-glucopyranosyl-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L5 ANSWER 2491 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1919:2491 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 13:2491

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 13:421c-e

TITLE: Scoparin

AUTHOR(S): Herzig, J.; Tieing, Gertrud

SOURCE: Monatshefte fuer Chemie (1918), 39, 253-67
CODEN: MOCMB7; ISSN: 0026-9247

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

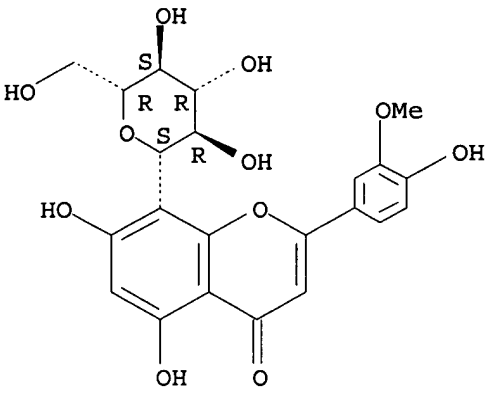
AB Goldschmiedt and von Hemmelmayr have shown that scoparin obtained from Spartium scoparium contains a MeO group and 6 HO radicals and attributed to the substance the formula C20H20O10; it was found possible to alkylate only 1 HO radical. By using CH2N2, however, it is possible to obtain a dimethyl derivative (trimethylnorscoparin), C24H28O12, yellow crystals, m. 260-5° (decomposition), and a trimethyl derivative (tetramethylnorscoparin), C25H30O12, yellow crystals, m. 220-38°, together with an amorphous substance. With MeI and Ag2O, it is possible to convert scoparin into a crystalline octamethylnorscoparin, C21H12O3(OMe)8, m. 120-30°, with subsequent resolidification and m. 229-33°.
The composition of these substances, as also that of acetylseoparin, renders it probable that the mol. formula of scoparin is not C20H20O10, but C22H22O11.

IT **301-16-6**, Scoparin
(and derivs.)

RN 301-16-6 CAPLUS

CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 8-β-D-glucopyranosyl-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L5 ANSWER 2492 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1919:2489 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 13:2489
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 13:420f-i,421a-c
TITLE: Binuclear quinones. Chemical action of light
AUTHOR(S): Meyer, Hans; Eckert, Alfred
SOURCE: Monatshefte fuer Chemie (1918), 39, 241-51
CODEN: MOCMB7; ISSN: 0026-9247
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Meyer and Hofmann have shown that dihydroanthracene, when heated, readily decomps. into anthracene and H, and it is therefore to be expected that the same dissociation should occur under the influence of light. Contrary to the statement of Orndorff and Cameron, this substance does undergo chemical alteration when exposed to light from the sun or elec. are, the products being H and para-anthracene, the latter being formed by the immediate polymerization of the "nascent" anthracene, which is the primary product. In the presence of substances capable of reacting with this "nascent" anthracene, other products may be obtained. The action of light on anthracene probably also gives rise to "nascent" anthracene in which the diagonal valency becomes resolved into 2 free valencies. By these the formation of para-anthracene becomes possible. If O is present, the products are anthraquinone and dihydrodianthrone, the latter being formed by the further action of light on anthranol, which represents an intermediate stage of the change. It is already known that solns. of benzoquinone and thymoquinone in EtOH when subjected to light give rise to AcH and the corresponding quinol. With anthraquinone, however, the quinol derivative is unstable, and in contact with air regenerates anthraquinone; it is therefore possible to use anthraquinone as a catalyst for the oxidation of EtOH to AcH in light, the only other product being a small quantity of an unidentified substance which gives a brown solution in aqueous KOH. In a similar manner iso-PrOH can be oxidized to acetone, but MeOH is very stable and is recovered completely unchanged, together with the anthraquinone. This relative stability of MeOH accords well with the earlier results of Meyer and Hofmann and may account for the preponderance of Me derivs. among the naturally occurring alkyl compds. 9,10-Dichloro-and 9,10-dibromoanthracene are unaffected by light but 10-bromoanthracene in alc. gradually gives rise to anthraquinone and Br ions, together with a temporary small deposit of para-anthracene. If dihydroanthracene in Ac2O is submitted to the action of light, the 1st

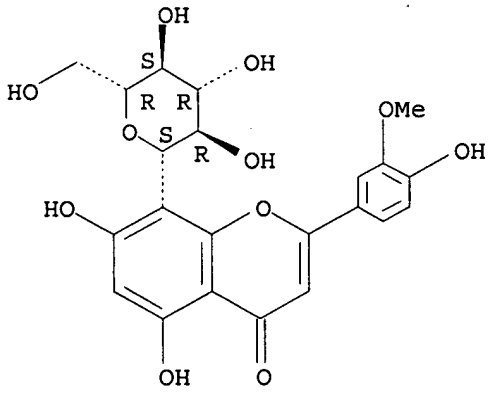
deposit of para-anthracene may disappear on prolonged treatment, probably by further oxidation to anthraquinone. Anthranyl acetate is obtained as a by-product, its formation supplying an explanation of the origin of dihydroanthracene in the action of light and air on anthracene in alc. solution Solns. of anthracene in AcOH, CHCl2 and Me2SO4, when illuminated, give the same products; it was hoped with the aid of Me2SO4 to isolate anthraquinol in the form of the di-Me ether, but unfortunately this compound is sensitive to light and in AcOH is rapidly converted into anthraquinone.

IT **301-16-6**, Scoparin
(and derivs.)

RN 301-16-6 CAPLUS

CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 8-β-D-glucopyranosyl-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L5 ANSWER 2493 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1919:1306 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 13:1306

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 13:216e-g

TITLE: Action of the potassium ferricyanide and ferric chloride reagent on alkaloids, glucosides and other plant constituents

AUTHOR(S): Palet, Luciano P. J.

SOURCE: Anales soc. quim. Argentina (1918), 6, 156-8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

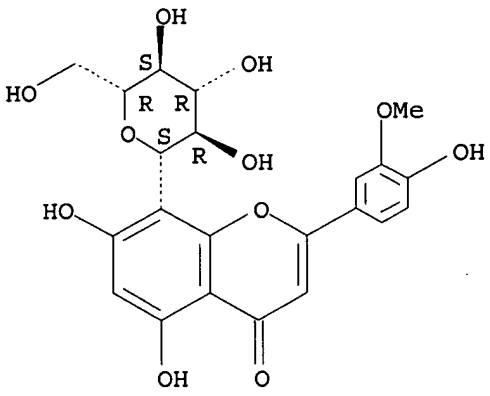
AB P. tested the action of the K3Fe(CN)6-Fe2(Cl)6 reagent (cf. preceding abstract) on 102 plant constituents. A positive reaction was given by the following alkaloids: apomorphine, beberine, berberine, brucine, codeine, colchicine, curarine, emetine, sparteine, erythrofleine, physostygmine, hydrastine, morphine, meconine, napeline, narcotine, pelletierine, pseudopelletierine, pereirine, sabadilline. A positive reaction was obtained with the following glucosides: adonidin, apocinin, arbutin, apiin, boldin, convalamarin, esculin, strophanthin, smilacin, floricin, globularin, graciolin, helleborin, hesperidin, sabatin, salicin, sapotoxin, siringuin. A positive reaction was obtained with the following bitter principles: aloin, cotoina verum, scoparin.

IT **301-16-6**, Scoparin
(reaction with K3Fe(CN)6-Fe2Cl6 reagent)

RN 301-16-6 CAPLUS

CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 8-β-D-glucopyranosyl-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

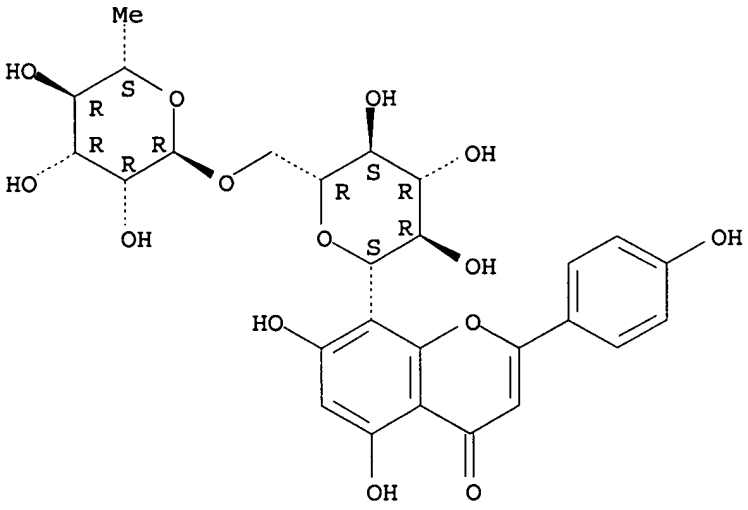


L5 ANSWER 2494 OF 2494 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1907:159 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1:159
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 1:54c-g
TITLE: American Colophonium
AUTHOR(S): Levy, Paul
CORPORATE SOURCE: Organic Lab., Tech. High School of Aachen
SOURCE: Ber. (1907), 39, 3043-46
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The author has already shown (Z. angew. Chemical, 18, 1739, (1905)) that abietic acid is obtained in excellent yield and in a high degree of purity by the distillation of American colophonium. His preparation differs from those of other workers in its higher melting point and pronounced crystallizing power. Measurements show that it forms monoclinic sphenoids, identical with other preparations. With phosphorus pentachloride or thionyl chloride, it yields an acid chloride, which could not be purified. When distilled this decomposes into hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, and "abietin," C19H28. Colorless, oily liquid, 17b 200°-202°. It has an intense blue fluorescence and appears to be identical with a compound obtained by Kraemer and Spilker (Ber., 32, 2953, 3614 (1899), by the dry distillation of colophonium. Another hydrocarbon, C19H30, is obtained, together with abietic acid by the distillation of American colophonium. Colorless oil, 26.5b 210°. 211°, sp. gr. = 0.977 at 20°. It shows feeble refractive power and is identical with Deville's "colophene," C10H64. (Ann., 37, 193, 1841) with Bischoff and Nastvogel's (Ber., 23, 1919, (1890)), compound, C20H321, and with Easterfield and Bagley's "albietene," C18H88. (J. Chemical Society, 85, 1238, (1904)). It is formed from abietic acid by the elimination of carbon dioxide.

IT **54302-43-1**, Abietin
(preparation of)
RN 54302-43-1 CAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 8-[6-O-(6-deoxy-α-L-mannopyranosyl)-β-D-glucopyranosyl]-5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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FULL ESTIMATED COST	100.30	267.45

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-11.25	-11.25

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*                                                                    *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,    *
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* available and contains the CA role and document type information.  *
*                                                                    *
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Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS

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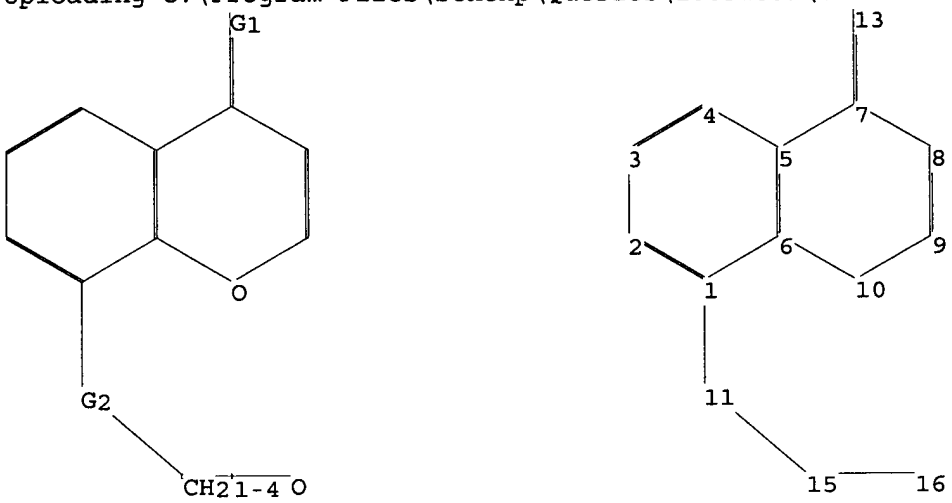

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ring nodes :
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ring bonds :
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exact/norm bonds :
1-11 5-7 6-10 7-8 7-13 8-9 9-10 11-15
exact bonds :
15-16
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6

G1:O,S

G2:Cb,Cy,Hy

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
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L6 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

10611539.trn

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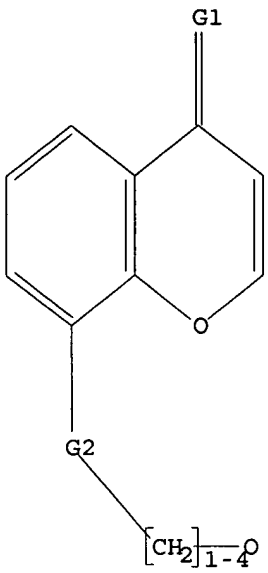

G1 O,S
G2 Cb,Cy,Hy

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**
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PROJECTED ANSWERS: 189 TO 779

L7 2 SEA SSS SAM L6

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SEARCH TIME: 00.00.04

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION

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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    166.94      434.39

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                                                       ENTRY     SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00      -11.25

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L9         2644 L8

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PROCESSING IS APPROXIMATELY  82% COMPLETE FOR L9
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10         2477 DUP REM L9 (167 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00      -11.25

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